

State of Connecticut

REPORT

OF THE

STATE LIBRARIAN

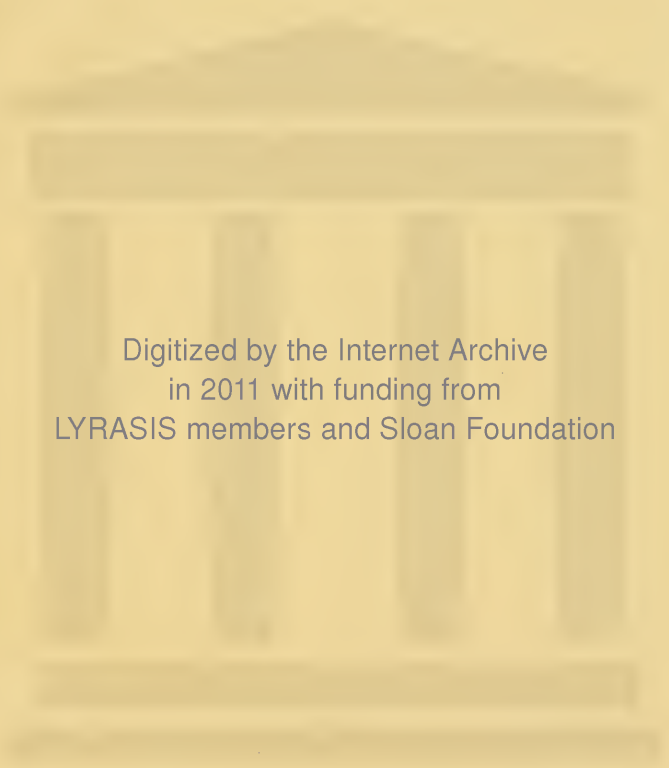
FOR THE FOUR YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30

1912









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State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 13

REPORT

OF THE

STATE LIBRARIAN

TO

The Governor

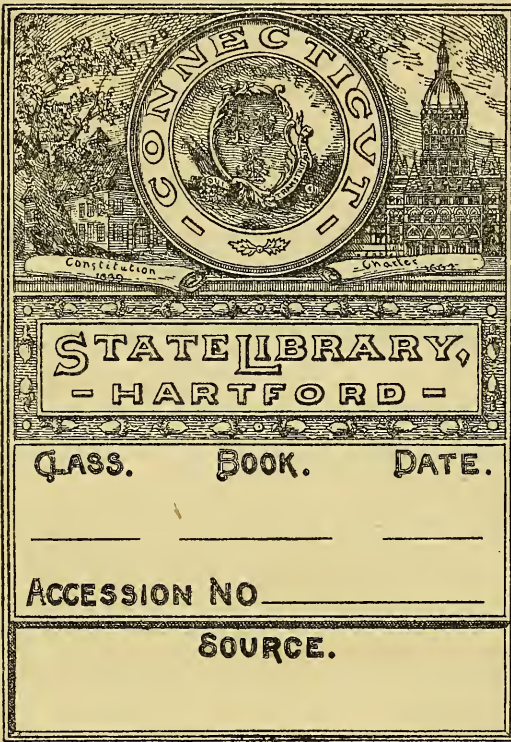
For the Two Years Ended September 30, 1910



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

HARTFORD
PUBLISHED BY THE STATE
1913

PUBLICATION
APPROVED BY
THE BOARD OF CONTROL



STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

HIS EXCELLENCY FRANK B. WEEKS
HON. MATTHEW H. ROGERS
HON. WILLIAM HAMERSLEY

LIBRARY STAFF

GEORGE S. GODARD, State Librarian
FANNY I. YALE, Librarian's Assistant

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE

Orrena L. Evans

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ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

Effie M. Prickett

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Mary E. Pearson

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GENERAL ASSISTANTS

Lena J. Barnard
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Florence H. Herman
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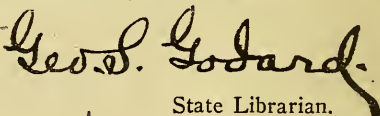
CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY.

Hartford, November 28, 1910.

To His Excellency
Frank B. Weeks
Governor

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as State Librarian of Connecticut for the two fiscal years ended September 30, 1910. As heretofore, I have endeavored to have this report of such a character as to serve as an official report to the state upon the life and progress of the Connecticut State Library, and at the same time to be an item of some interest to the citizens of our state.

Respectfully submitted,


State Librarian.

PREFACE.

IT is with pleasure that I am able to call the attention of the people of our state through this report to the life and activities of their State Library, for the two years ended September 30, 1910. The years 1909 and 1910 constitute a most important epoch in the history of the Connecticut State Library, for during this time it has been our privilege and pleasure to have seen our hopes and expectations actually materialized. We have seen gradually brought to completion our new State Library and Supreme Court Building, dignified and beautiful in its architecture, solid and substantial in its construction, and complete and convenient in its arrangement. By those, who have inspected it and are competent to judge, it is pronounced a model of its kind, a building which for its purposes is second to none extant. Practically the only criticism made is that concerning its location, for each visitor thinks it should have been located in his own state.

In my report for the two years ended September 30, 1908, I gave a somewhat detailed description of the building as planned. It is a pleasure to here record that under the intelligent and faithful supervision of the commission having in charge its erection the building has been constructed substantially as there described and within the appropriation.

LIBRARY EXPENSES.

Expenditures of the State Library for the two years ended September 30, 1910, have been as follows:

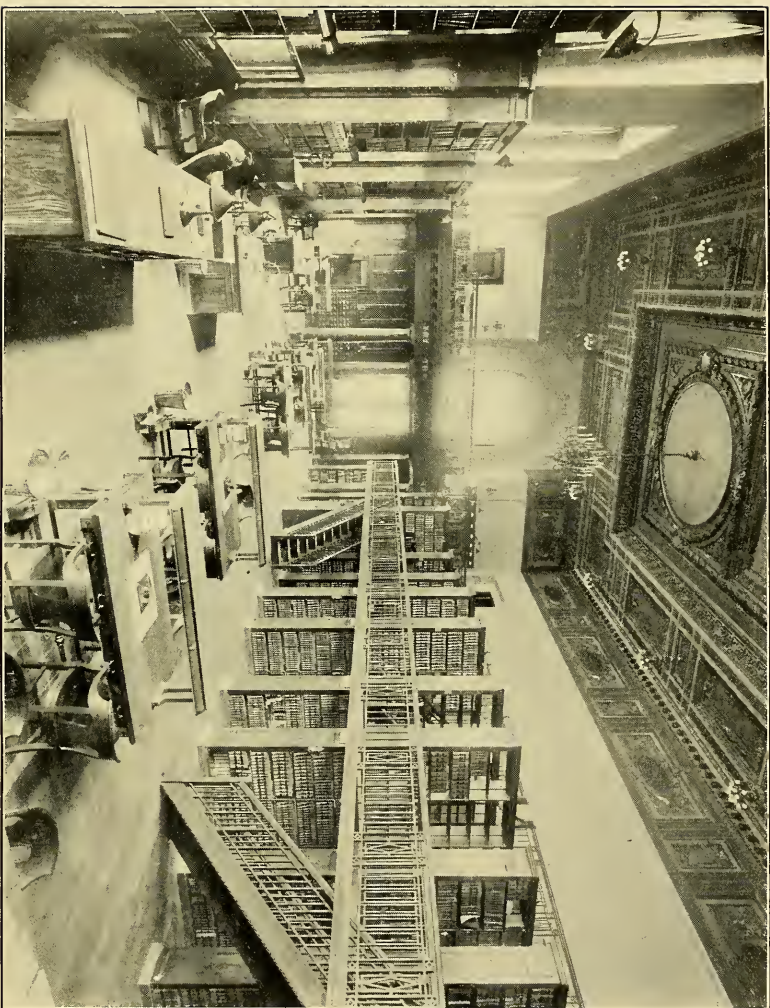
	Total	1908-09	1909-10
Library Employees	\$16,246.77	\$ 7,586.64	\$ 8,660.13
Purchase of Books	9,386.34	4,946.87	4,439.47
Special Reports	1,917.19	200.00	1,717.19
New Books	63.06	63.06	
Legislative Reference	586.60		586.60
Records	1,715.50	1,715.50	
Binding	1,569.70	856.45	713.25
Supplies	2,164.53	1,345.46	819.07
Postage	227.25	107.25	120.00
Moving	605.62		605.62
Miscellaneous	2,171.07	998.78	1,172.29
Circulating	749.32	328.58	420.74
	<u>\$37,402.95</u>	<u>\$18,148.59</u>	<u>\$19,254.36</u>

	1908-09	1909-10
George S. Godard, State Librarian	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,958.33
Fanny I. Yale, Librarian's Assistant	780.00	900.00
Orrena L. Evans, Legislative Reference	716.64	
Anna B. Gilnack, Legislative Reference		75.00
Effie M. Prickett, Archives and Records	900.00	871.80
Mary E. Pearson, Cataloguer	780.00	900.00
Grace E. Perkins, Cataloguer	50.00	675.00
Lena J. Barnard, Assistant	620.00	780.00
Florence H. Herman, Assistant	420.00	480.00
Christian N. Due, Assistant	420.00	570.00
Estella M. Penfield, Assistant	400.00	
M. V. B. Barker, Assistant		450.00
	<u>\$ 7,586.64</u>	<u>\$ 8,660.13</u>

ACCESSIONS.

The Connecticut State Library, like its sister state libraries, acquires its additions through three main channels: exchange, purchase and gift.

A total of 55,539 items have been thus received during the twenty-four months ended September 30, 1910. Of these 9,540 were bound volumes; 19,966 were pamphlets; and 26,002 were



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
MAIN READING ROOM. LOOKING EAST.

miscellaneous. The following paragraph shows the approximate time of their receipt.

	1908-1909.			1909-1910.		
	Vols.	Pams.	Misc.	Vols.	Pams.	Misc.
October	308	757	113	486	601	120
November	466	2476	738	678	836	88
December	266	750	445	700	782	142
January	399	953	770	346	846	350
February	151	599	7009	567	846	484
March	298	980	7051	419	906	866
April	384	597	2109	375	588	450
May	348	791	1840	478	1151	598
June	384	1472	1361	453	1123	616
July	188	424	145	284	492	211
August	228	586	146	601	368	139
September	590	680	101	143	392	111
	<u>4010</u>	<u>11065</u>	<u>21828</u>	<u>5530</u>	<u>8931</u>	<u>4175</u>

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE WORK.

The following notice which appeared daily during the session of our General Assembly in the Legislative Bulletin briefly outlines the work which has been done in this branch of the library's activities:

"Members are reminded that the Special Legislative Reference Department of the State Library, located on the third floor of the Capitol, is at their service. In this department there has been assembled and conveniently arranged for ready reference not only laws, journals, printed bills, special and departmental reports of Connecticut, but the special reports, literature, laws, and proposed laws relating to the principal questions now before the several General Assemblies of our Country. As the material in this section is being added to daily, it is hoped that this department may be freely used."

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

In my former reports I have called attention to the efforts which were being made by the National Association of State Libraries, to formulate and establish a National Legislative Reference Service, through which the several subscribers and co-operators might receive a prompt, comprehensive, systematic and reliable legislative intelligence service, and at a reasonable cost. The following letter sent to the members of the Association by the Special Committee on Legislative Reference, in December, 1909, embodies a statement of the plan as thus far developed.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

Special Committee on
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE

Dec. 4, 1909.

To the Members of the National Association of State Libraries.

GENTLEMEN: In December, 1908, a proposition was submitted by a special committee of the National Association of State Libraries relating to "A National Legislative Reference Service" by which a system of reports on the current legislation of the several states would be promptly and accurately furnished to the several subscribers. As an insufficient number responded, in the required time, the project was necessarily postponed.

This special committee, again working in conjunction with the Law Reporting Company, whose facilities for this line of work have previously been explained, beg leave to submit the following modified plan of service to begin with the legislative sessions of 1910.

(1) A complete card list, standard size, one card for each bill introduced in every state legislature, will be issued daily.

(2) A progress sheet for each state will be issued daily, showing the action taken on all bills, by either house, final passage, and governor's action.

(3) A set of 20 subject index cards for each state, one card to be used for each selected topic, will be furnished at once.

(4) Information regarding special legislative action, length of sessions and other important items of interest will be promptly reported.

This is practically the same service as outlined in our former correspondence, full details of which may be found in the report of the State Librarian of Connecticut for 1908, page 12.

It has seemed best, however, to substitute printed cards for each bill in place of the "Bill Index" containing twenty or thirty entries as first planned. As Mr. Allen, Secretary of the Law Reporting Company, states:

"We believe that the cards are better than the sheets and are willing to furnish them at the same rate previously suggested for the sheets. Daily reports of action taken on all bills will also be sent from day to day, on receipt of which each Librarian can post on the cards as much of this information as his particular situation requires. That is, he can keep a record of the action on all bills or on only the bills he is interested in, and he need not keep up the record for the others. We will also show on the daily reports the 'subject' of each bill, and the Librarian can easily select and post reports relating to the particular bills which he is interested in. At the same time, he has in the daily reports a complete record of action taken on every bill, so that if some new subject comes up and he wants to do so, he can very quickly and easily go to his report files and post the record up to date, and determine the present position of any bill in which he may not previously have been interested."

For those who do not care to use the full service, your Committee have made arrangements whereby each librarian can select, if necessary, the subjects on which he desires to obtain information and be relieved from the labor of handling and caring for cards upon subjects in which he has no interest. The price, however, is the same as for the complete service.

If the full text of any bill is desired, the regular exchange file of the library can be utilized or copies secured through correspondence, or from the Law Reporting Company at usual rates.

Your Committee does not feel called upon, at this time, to offer any detailed plan for filing these cards, as the requirements in each state must largely determine this matter.

The value of the proposed service to the legislative reference departments of the country is evident. By means of these cards a librarian has accessible for the first time prompt and accurate information relating to proposed and current legislation of the several states. By separating the cards containing the passed and unpassed bills the file will immediately give a complete list, by title, of the entire legislation of the country several months before the receipt of the printed laws.

The price for the complete service will be one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for the year 1910 (including sessions beginning in December, 1909), payment to be made, \$50.00 January 1, 1910, and \$50.00 July 1, 1910, to Law Reporting Company, 67 Wall St., New York.

This plan has been endorsed by the members present at the Bretton Woods conference, by the Comparative Law Section of the American Bar Association and many prominent students of legislation.

As it is necessary for twenty libraries to subscribe to this service, and as it is essential to perfect arrangements as soon as possible, please advise George S. Godard, State Librarian, Hartford, Conn., of your decision at the earliest possible date.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. S. GODARD,
HERBERT O. BRIGHAM,
CLEMENT W. ANDREWS.
For the Committee.

Enclosures
A. B. C.

ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT.

The Connecticut State Library is rich in original manuscript material. The large number of official manuscripts in our archives is being frequently supplemented by many smaller collections which have heretofore been treasured in private homes, and having been inherited, they have been held as almost sacred.

These are being calendared, arranged and indexed. Effort is made to include in these indexes, the name of every subject,

place and individual mentioned, and to note each autograph and seal.

CHARLES T. WELLS COLLECTION.

It is a pleasure to here call attention to the remarkable collection of books and manuscripts relating to Bibliography, Connecticut, New England and the early colonies, which was presented to our State Library by the late Major Charles T. Wells of Hartford. Rich in historical and bibliographical items, this collection represents much of the loves and labors of one who was a born collector, a lover of books, a diligent student, a hard worker, and a friend to man. The kindly and intelligent interest which he showed in our State Library should long be remembered. It is to be regretted that it was not his privilege to see the completion of our beautiful State Library building, in the plans of which he was so much interested and for which he prophesied large things. Born in Hartford, August 26, 1839, the son of Dr. Horace Wells, the discoverer of anaesthesia, he died June 8, 1909, beloved by all who knew him.

MAJOR EDWARD V. PRESTON COLLECTION.

On March 26, 1909, when presenting to the State Library his vouchers, record books and various memoranda, referring to transactions during the Civil War, 1861-1865 inclusive, during which period he acted as Regimental Quartermaster, Commissary, Ordinance, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers, Major Preston wrote:

"I improve this opportunity to express my gratitude to you for extending an invitation to place these papers in your hands, and the kindness and courtesy which you have evidenced in the matter, and sincerely hope that my associate paymasters in the state, or their heirs, will sooner or later express a desire to you to place such papers in your hands. My belief is that the state should encourage officers of the Civil War, who were appointed from this state, to deposit with the state, documents of importance concerning war transactions 1861-1865 inclusive."

COL. EDWIN D. JUDD COLLECTION.

The following letter from Col. Judd's nephew may give a hint concerning this collection which we are pleased to add to our collection of official records:



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.

SECTION OF ONE OF THE ARCHIVES VAULTS SHOWING METAL EQUIPMENT.

H. C. JUDD & ROOT
Hartford, Conn.

March 18th, 1910.

Mr. George S. Godard,
State Librarian,
State Capitol,
Hartford.

Dear Sir:—

I am today sending you six chests containing all the official papers belonging to the late Lt. Col. Edwin D. Judd, with the keys and lists showing contents of the different chests.

These valuable papers were left me by my uncle, with the request that they were to be given, if they cared for them, to the State Library for safe keeping, and where future generations might have access to them.

It is with pleasure therefore, that I am today carrying out this wish, knowing they will be carefully and properly handled.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter, I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) E. Y. Judd.

CONNECTICUT "THE CONSTITUTION STATE."

The unique position which Connecticut holds in the constitutional history of our country, having formulated and adopted the "Fundamental Orders"—the first written constitution—Jan. 14, 1638-39, entitles it to be called "The Constitution State." In recognition of this fundamental instrument and important action of our fathers in Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield, the central section of the tile floor of Memorial Hall is occupied by a historical tablet showing the evolution of the seal of Connecticut from the early British seal first used by our fathers to the seal now used, and bearing Thomas Hooker's statement concerning constitutional government which reads as follows:

"In matters of greater consequence which concern the common good a General Council chosen by all to transact businesses which concern all I conceive under favor most suitable to rule and most safe for relief of the whole."

A photograph of this historical tablet is made a part of this report.



1

3

Historical tablet in Memorial Hall showing the evolution of the Public Seal of Connecticut, and Thomas Hooker's statement advocating a representative government.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. British Seal. | 3. Second Connecticut Colonial Seal. |
| 2. First Connecticut Colonial Seal. | 4. Present State Seal. |

STATE FLAG.

So many inquiries have been received asking concerning the Connecticut State Flag, State Seal and State Coat of Arms, that it has seemed desirable to answer these several questions again in this report. I have accordingly had a fairly good representation of the State Flag made in colors and showing the official Coat of Arms upon the same. This is made the frontispiece of this report. It appears that it was not until 1897 that our General

Assembly formally adopted a State Flag. The following is the description as incorporated in Section 4889 of the General Statutes, Revision of 1902.

§ 4889. Description. The following-described flag is the official flag of the state. The dimensions of the flag shall be five feet and six inches in length; four feet four inches in width. The flag shall be of azure blue silk, charged with a shield of rococo design of argent white silk, having embroidered in the center three grape vines, supported and bearing fruit in natural colors. The bordure to the shield shall be embroidered in two colors, gold and silver. Below the shield shall be a white streamer, cleft at each end, bordered by gold and browns in fine lines, and upon the streamer shall be embroidered in dark blue letters the motto "*Qui Transvulit Sustinet*"; the whole design being the arms of the state.

PUBLIC SEAL OF CONNECTICUT.

For the information of those interested in the history and meaning of the Seal of our State, it has seemed advisable to reprint here the article upon this topic, which appeared in the Connecticut Register & Manual for 1899, written by the late Charles J. Hoadly, L.L.D., State Librarian of Connecticut 1855 to 1900.

"THE PUBLIC SEAL OF CONNECTICUT.

"In a paper hitherto unprinted, written in 1759 by Roger Wolcott, sometime Governor, he tells us that his step-father, Daniel Clark, informed him that the seal was given to the Colony by George Fenwick. Mr. Clark was likely to be well informed on the subject, for he was born about 1623, and was Secretary of the Colony for several years between 1658 and 1666. Mr. Fenwick was agent for the proprietors of Connecticut under the Warwick patent of 1631. Perhaps he gave the seal when the Colony bought of him Saybrook Fort, etc., in 1644, and it may be that the seal was used by the said proprietors. There is in the State Library a pretty fair impression of this seal on wax, affixed to the commission¹ of John Winthrop as magistrate at Nameock [New London], dated October 27, 1647.

"This seal represents a vineyard of fifteen vines, supported and bearing fruit. Above the vines a hand issuing from clouds holds a label with the motto SVSTINET QVI TRANSTVLIT. The seal is slightly oval in form and has a beaded border. There remain, besides the one above mentioned, but three impressions of it among the State archives; all are on wax and all poor.

"After the receipt of the charter, the first General Assembly held under it, October, 1662, ordered that the seal that formerly was used by the General Court should still remain and be used as the seal of this Colony until the court saw cause to the contrary; and the Secretary was to keep it and use it on necessary occasions for the Colony.

¹A photograph of this document was published in my report as State Librarian for 1905-1906.

"In October, 1662, the General Assembly laid claim to Westchester as being within the chartered limits of Connecticut, and sent down a copy of their vote certified under the colony seal, which is thus curiously described by Mr. Richard Mills, who had the document in his custody: "The signal of the seal above is come to the inhabitants of Westchester, absolute, made in red wax; the motto I suppose to be the arborated craggy wilderness and the flying cloudes."

"The first printed revision of the statutes of Connecticut, Cambridge, 1673, had, by order of the General Court, an impression of the colony seal upon the title page. All other editions of the statutes during our colonial period had the royal arms instead.

"When Sir Edmund Andros took the government of the Colony in October, 1687, the public seal disappeared. Gershom Bulkeley, in his book *Will and Doom*, says that "The Secretary [John Allyn], who was well acquainted with all the transactions of the General Court, and very well understood their meaning and intent in all, delivered their common seal to Sir Edmund Andros." Whether the seal was broken or what became of it we know not: certain it is that the seal used after the resumption of the charter government in 1689 differs considerably from the first one:—it was not so well cut, is a trifle larger, the hand bends downward and the motto reads, SVSTINET QVI TRANSTVLIT. I am inclined to doubt whether the new seal had been procured in 1690, for of five or six impressions on commissions which I have seen, made in that year, all are so very bad that it would seem as though some temporary substitute, made of wood, perhaps, had been used.

"No further change was made until 1711, when, at a meeting of the Governor and Council, October 25th, it was agreed, ordered, and resolved, that a new stamp should be made and cut of the seal of this Colony, suitable for sealing upon wafers, and that a press be provided, with the necessary appurtenances for that purpose, as soon as may be, at the cost and charge of the Colony, to be kept in the Secretary's office.

"This seal was considerably larger than its predecessors, measuring $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length and $1\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth. Instead of fifteen vines there are but three, and there is a hand, about midway on the dexter side, pointing to them. The motto, which is on a label below the vines, is QVI TRANSTVLIT SVSTINET, and around the circumference is the legend, SIGILLVM COLONIÆ CONNECTICENSIS.

In October, 1747 the General Assembly voted, that the public seal of the Colony be altered and changed from the form of an oval to that of a circle, and that the same should have cut and engraved upon it the same inscription, motto, and device, that are on the present seal, with a correction of such mistakes as happened in the spelling and letters in the inscription of the present seal, and the Secretary was to procure such alterations. Nothing seems to have been done.

"The press, becoming worn through age, was replaced by a more powerful one in the Secretary's office, and after doing duty for some time in the Treasurer's office, was relegated to the cellar, where it was probably left when the State abandoned the old State House in 1879.

“Wax seems to have been generally used until within about a century. The few impressions upon wafer preserved among the colonial documents are all poor.

“In May, 1784, the General Assembly passed the following resolution:

“Whereas the circumscription of the seal of this state is improper and inapplicable to our present constitution, Resolved by this Assembly, that the Secretary be and he is hereby empowered and directed to get the same altered from the words as they now stand to the following inscription namely SIGILL REIP. CONNECTICUTENSIS.’ ”

“The inscription was, however, cut without abbreviation, though in its shortened form it appears in engravings of that period. At the October session in 1784, the new seal was approved and ordered to be lodged with the Secretary to be used as the seal of this State as the law directs. The size of this seal was $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length by $1\frac{7}{8}$ in breadth. It was engraved on a silver plate soldered to a brass shoe or base. The silver plate was given to Yale College after a new seal was procured, and the brass base² is at this moment serving the writer as a paper weight.

“Article fourth, section eighteenth, of the constitution adopted in 1818, declares that the seal of the State shall not be altered; but it is singular that neither in that instrument nor in any law or resolution is the seal ascertained or described. In 1840, it was resolved, “That the Secretary of State, be instructed to ascertain the proper seal and bearings of this State, and report to the next General Assembly; and also, whether any legislative enactment is required for a proper description of said seal. Mr. Hinman was at that time Secretary, but, as the subject would have required considerable investigation, he made, as he informed the writer, no report at all.

“At present there are two state seals in use: one for sealing with wax or wafer, which was procured in accordance with a resolution passed October, 1842, which directed that it should be similar to the one then in use. The resolution as originally drawn up provided that the new seal might be of smaller dimensions and circular instead of oval; but these provisions were struck out in the House of Representatives, probably upon constitutional grounds, and the seal was made of similar form and size with the preceding one, except that it is a trifle broader; the workmanship also is better; there are three clusters of grapes on each vine, whereas the old one had four on each of the upper and five on the lower one. It is engraved on brass. The hand had been omitted from the seal of 1784. The other seal is used for making an impression upon paper without the use of wax or other tenacious substance, which mode was declared, by an act passed in 1851, to be a sufficient sealing. This seal is supposed to

² This base is still in possession of the State Library.

have been procured in 1882, under authority of a resolve passed in 1864.³

"The armorial bearings of Connecticut in heraldic language would be blazoned thus: Argent, three vines supported and fructed proper: that is, the field is white or silver, and the vines of their natural colors. The blazon of the first seal would be: A field argent serné with vines supported and fructed proper. In chief a hand issuing from clouds, proper, holding a label inscribed with the motto. The number of vines on the old seal was doubtless arbitrary; that on the present seal has no special significance, but is the more usual number when a charge is repeated.

"The first issue of bills of credit was made by Connecticut in 1709. The General Assembly ordered that they should be stamped with such stamps as the Governor and Council should direct, and the latter body at a meeting June 14, 1709, directed that they should be all stamped with the arms of the Colony, or such a figure as was drawn in the council book representing three vines. On the small bills issued in 1777 the seal represented has but one vine, and a seal having but one vine has been used in the Secretary's office for sealing letters.

"The vines symbolize the Colony brought over and planted here in the wilderness. We read in the 80th Psalm: "Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt; Thou hast cast out the heathen and planted it:—in Latin, *Vineam de Ægypto transtulisti, Ejicisti gentes et plantasti eam*; and the motto expresses our belief that He who brought over the vine continues to take care of it—*Qui transtulit sustinet*."

³ The copper plates of this seal having been mutilated by a pin which became imbedded in it was placed in the corner-stone of our new State Library and Supreme Court Building by me, May 25, 1909, with the consent of the Secretary of the State, a new plate having been made sometime before.



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY AND SUPREME COURT BUILDING, HARTFORD.
SECTION OF EAST FRONT.

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CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
CENTRAL HALL. LOOKING WEST INTO SUPREME COURT ROOM.

State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 13

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OF THE

STATE LIBRARIAN

TO

The Governor

For the Two Years Ended September 30, 1912



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STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

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HON. MATTHEW H. ROGERS
HON. WILLIAM HAMERSLEY

LIBRARY STAFF

GEORGE S. GODARD, State Librarian
FANNY I. YALE, Librarian's Assistant
WILLIAM A. STARKIE, Supervisor of Building

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE

Anna B. Gilnack
Asa B. Tilton

Helen Coffin
Renée M. Ramsden

ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

Effie M. Prickett

Alice H. Farmer

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Mary E. Pearson
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Aldina A. L. Galarneau

Harriet M. Bosworth

READING ROOM

Christian N. Due

MEMORIAL HALL

Helen M. Bissell

EXAMINER OF PUBLIC RECORDS

Lucius B. Barbour

GENERAL ASSISTANTS

M. V. B. Barker
Kathryn R. Farrell

Florence H. Herman
James D. Lahey

CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY.

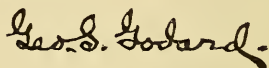
Hartford, November 28, 1912.

To his Excellency

Simeon E. Baldwin, Governor.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as State Librarian of Connecticut for the two fiscal years ended September 30, 1912. As heretofore, I have endeavored to have this report of such a character as to serve as an official report to the state upon the life and progress of the Connecticut State Library, and at the same time to be an item of some interest to the citizens of our state.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Geo. S. Godard". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name of the State Librarian.

State Librarian.

INTRODUCTION

THE Connecticut State Library is especially fortunate, being central in its location, housed in a building substantially built, beautiful in its architecture, convenient in its arrangement, harmonious in its decorations and homelike. It is, to paraphrase the words of another, a library by the people, of the people, and for the people.

To the judge and attorney it is the Law Library of the State, commendably complete in its several lines.

To the legislator and man of public affairs it is a legislative reference library, in which he can, at his own convenience and in his own way, study easily, intelligently and fully, not only the trend of legislation both at home and abroad and learn something of the reasons for and against the several movements, but he can also ascertain there the daily status of each bill in his own legislature.

To the town clerk and judge of probate it is a possible, convenient, desirable and safe depository for files and papers not in current use, and a source of intelligent assistance, which is theirs for the asking, in matters pertaining to binding, repairing, indexing and caring for those records which must be retained in their several offices.

To the state officer and commissioner, the State Library is the place where he can find at any time the reports of his own department and similar departments in other states, and a place where he can deposit any special reports, records or other material which may come to him, or which he may care to have in a place of safety, and at all reasonable times have accessible to him and to those who have a right to use them.

To the selectman and town treasurer the State Library is the place where they are confident they can find a commendably complete file of the financial reports of their own towns and neighboring towns, which are so often lacking at home.

To the civil engineer and surveyor the State Library is not only a source of supply of topographical maps of the State as it is today, but the depository of the official copy of the drawings and specifications for all dams and waterways approved by the State Board of Civil Engineers, and the repository of records showing the layout of many counties, towns, school districts, ecclesiastical societies, highways, etc., as they now are or used to be.

To the members of the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey and those interested along these lines, the State Library is the distributing and exchange agency for the several publications of the Commission.

To the minister of our older churches the State Library is a mine of wealth concerning many things which relate to the life and activities of the church in the days of our fathers.

To the genealogist and descendants of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry our large collection of muster-rolls, pay-rolls, lists, receipts and miscellaneous manuscripts, together with our genealogies and local histories, is the one department thought of. To the members of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames, the Connecticut State Library is the home of that unique collection of manuscript histories relating to the early homes of our fathers in Connecticut, which are being compiled by this society.

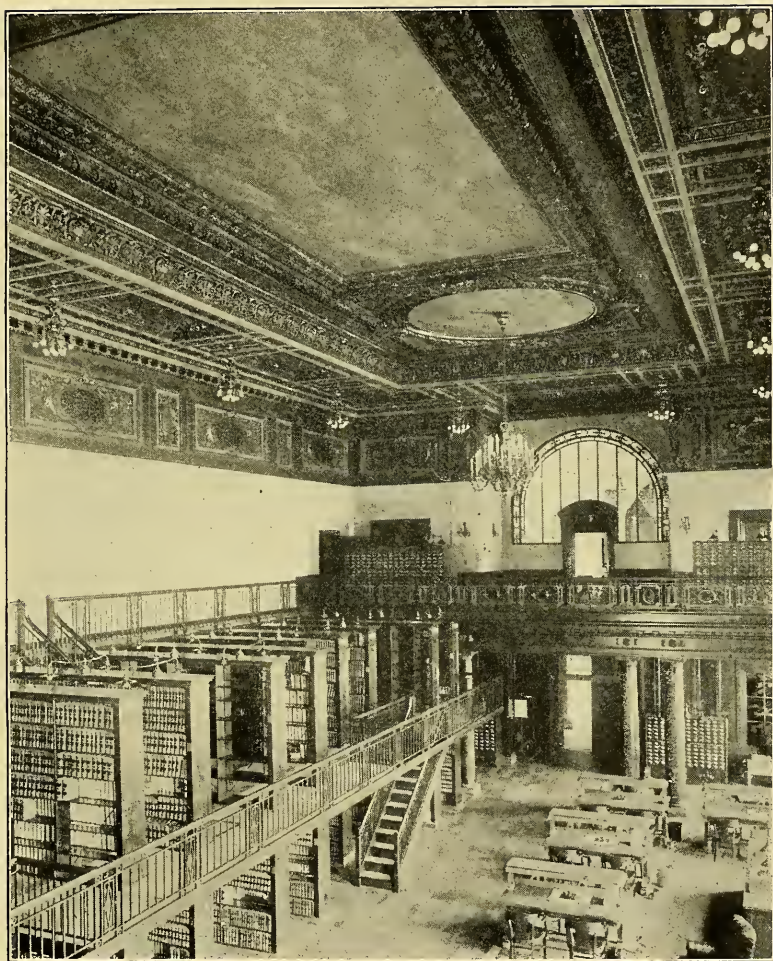
The student of political economy and government is attracted by our large collection of public documents of our own state, the sister states, and United States, arranged in long series, easily accessible.

The inventor and prospective patentee thinks only of our long sets of patent reports and certified copies of specifications and drawings of patents, always at his service.

The pupils of our public schools think of the State Library as the home of the old Charter, the Stuart portrait of Washington, the portraits of our several governors, and the place where they can see so many things of interest to them connected with the history of our own State and the general government.

The numismatist has formed his idea of our State Library through that remarkable collection of coins, currency, medals, tokens and associated books, recently presented to the State by one of her sons, the late Joseph C. Mitchelson of Tariffville.

To the tourist and professional traveler the Connecticut State Library is simply a beautiful, new building, which having been



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.

MAIN READING ROOM. LOOKING WEST INTO CENTRAL HALL FROM THE
EAST GALLERY.

planned from the inside out as well as from the outside in, and having been built upon honor and for time, is acknowledged to be a model of its kind.

To the several state libraries of our own country and governmental libraries of Europe the Connecticut State Library is looked upon as the exchange medium with the State of Connecticut, through which they receive promptly the official publications of the State, and in which may be found the several official publications sent in return.

To the sons and daughters of Connecticut, who have inherited or accumulated manuscripts and records which they have held almost sacred, the Connecticut State Library is regarded as a most fitting depository for these private collections of official and semi-official papers, which have to do with the early life and activities of the state and its several families.

To the librarian and his staff the Connecticut State Library is a group of departments, housed in a model building, with interested and competent assistants, whose aim and purpose is to serve intelligently, promptly, and courteously not only the inquirers of our own generation but those which are to follow.

The above, I imagine, are some of the ideas which have become clustered about the name of the "Connecticut State Library," and may we not say that all of them are right, simply looking at the Library from their own point of view, and thinking along the lines in which they are especially interested.

ASSISTANCE.

The large increase in the number of frequenters of the library, the ever increasing number of official and other publications received, and the large amount of work to be done upon the material long since in the library and never catalogued, continues to make our State Library a busy place. The labor of getting from and returning to the shelves books called for is but a small part of our work. The real labor comes in the selection, securing, preparing, cataloguing and maintaining these volumes.

So rapidly has the library advanced along its lines of activity, and so many are the demands made upon it, that it has been necessary from time to time to increase the force of assistants and specialize their work. As competence, adaptability, preparation, and enthusiasm are essential to the success of any library staff, it

is a pleasure for me at this time to express my appreciation of the work which has been accomplished through the interested cooperation of the several members of my staff, each one of whom it has been my privilege to select, having in mind the special lines of work to be accomplished.

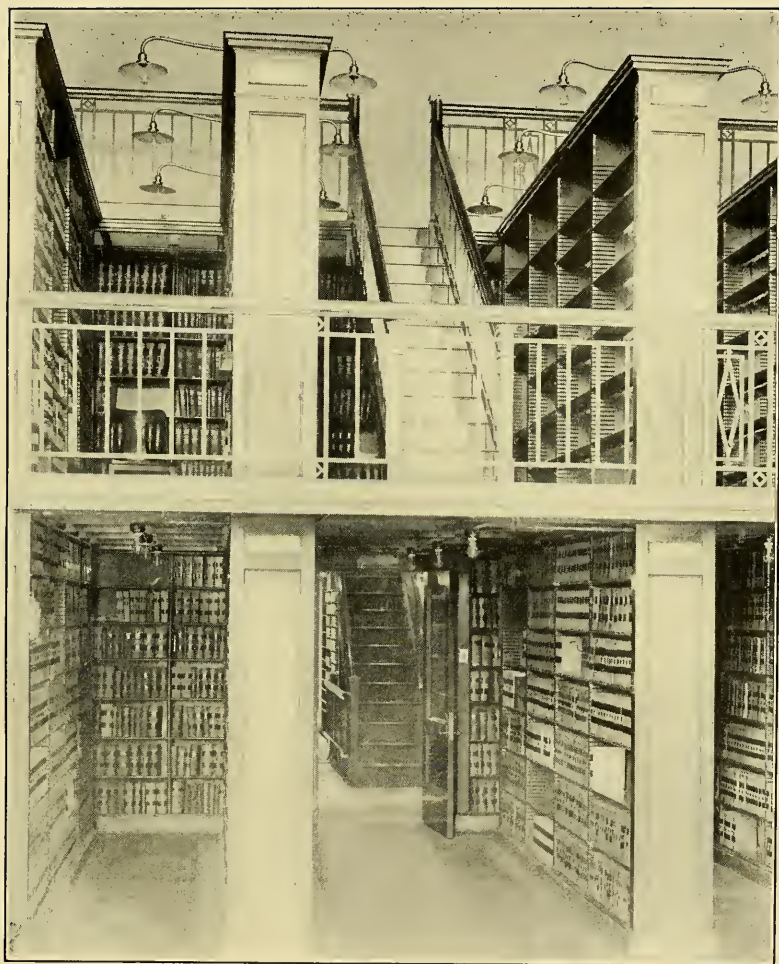
The following colleges and library schools are represented upon the staff: Yale, Wesleyan, Cornell, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Simmons, Drexel and Albany.

LIBRARY EXPENSES.

When the Library was located in the Capitol, the expenses recorded as State Library expenses were limited practically to the librarian and assistants, and purchase of books. There were no charges for heat, light, janitor service, watchman, care and repair of building or grounds; all these expenses came as part of the Capitol expenses. But when in the Capitol, the books of the Library were stored on five different floors upon crowded and overloaded shelves or in heaps upon the floor. Many important sets of books were separated or incomplete or entirely inaccessible. It required no little thought and labor to keep the current and more important works fairly accessible. Moreover, the great danger from fire, water, and other possible damages to which our invaluable collections and books were exposed was great, and the accommodations for readers and investigators were very meager.

In its new home, in our new and model State Library and Supreme Court Building, proper provision has been made whereby all the books of the Library have been brought together, where the several portraits of our governors have been properly and safely hung, where accessible vaults properly equipped have been provided for our invaluable records and papers, where proper facilities for readers and investigators have been provided, and where suitable provisions have been made for the necessary development and work of the several departments of our State Library.

It should also be borne in mind that our Supreme Court and its main offices are also housed in this same building, and cared for by the same janitor service.



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.

MAIN READING ROOM. LOOKING SOUTH INTO MAIN STACK ROOM.

Expenditures of the State Library for the two years ended September 30, 1912 have been as follows :

	Total	1911	1912
Library Employees	\$26,689.05	\$12,091.06	\$14,597.99
Purchase of Books	7,620.52	3,060.49	4,560.03
Special Reports	2,905.39	782.54	2,122.85
New Books	2,182.53	1,235.36	947.17
Legislative Reference	4,073.33	2,542.21	1,531.12
Records	1,670.64	1,287.43	383.21
Binding	1,697.01	786.15	910.86
Supplies	2,370.46	1,189.64	1,180.82
Postage	285.00	125.00	160.00
Moving	2,641.43	2,641.43	
Miscellaneous	1,742.13	710.05	1,032.08
Mitchelson Collection	2,535.11		2,535.11
Circulating	794.86	322.74	472.12
Building Special	985.00	985.00	
	<u>\$58,192.46</u>	<u>\$27,759.10</u>	<u>\$30,433.36</u>

	1910-11	1911-12
George S. Godard, State Librarian	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
Fanny I. Yale, Librarian's Assistant	900.00	900.00
Christian N. Due, Reading Room	630.00	870.00
Helen M. Bissell, Memorial Hall	540.00	720.00
Anna B. Gilnack, Legislative Reference	900.00	318.00
Helen Coffin, Legislative Reference		666.64
Asa B. Tilton, Legislative Reference	874.95	
Renee M. Ramsden, Legislative Reference	337.50	540.00
Effie M. Prickett, Archives and Records	999.96	981.63
Lena J. Barnard, Archives and Records	780.00	715.00
Alice H. Farmer, Archives and Records		125.00
Mary E. Pearson, Cataloguer	300.00	
Grace E. Perkins, Cataloguer	780.00	900.00
Louise M. Bailey, Cataloguer		700.00
Aldina A. L. Galarneau, Cataloguer		178.75
Harriet M. Bosworth, Cataloguer		37.00
M. V. B. Barker, Assistant	525.00	540.00
Chandler T. Green, Assistant		78.80
Florence H. Herman, Receiving Room	480.00	540.00
Kathryn R. Farrell, Telephone Switchboard	430.50	546.00
Irene B. Elmer, Telephone Switchboard		75.00
James D. Lahey, Mail Carrier and Messenger	360.00	520.00
Lucius B. Barbour, Examiner of Public Records ..	237.77	1,000.00
Lucius B. Barbour, Expenses	15.38	646.17
	<u>\$12,091.06</u>	<u>\$14,597.99</u>

MAINTENANCE OF STATE LIBRARY AND SUPREME COURT BUILDING.

The cost of the maintenance of the State Library and Supreme Court Building, for eighteen months from April 1, 1911, when

provision was made for its regular maintenance, to September 30, 1912, has been as follows:

	Total	April 1, to Sept. 30, 1911	Oct. 1, 1911, to Sept. 30, 1912
1. Building	\$ 6,475.93	\$ 2,197.29	\$ 4,278.64
2. Coal	4,079.45	1,587.26	2,492.19
3. Electricity—Light	842.58	421.38	421.20
" Power	922.85	276.52	646.33
4. Equipment	2,909.37	1,709.02	1,200.35
5. Grounds	628.26	507.80	120.46
6. Insurance	311.84		311.84
7. Protection	296.45	.75	295.70
8. Telephone	785.89	371.82	414.07
9. Engineers' Supplies	374.83	230.24	144.59
10. Janitors' Supplies	1,760.26	816.39	943.87
11. Employees	16,234.77	5,037.39	11,197.38
12. Miscellaneous	920.60	441.38	479.22
	<u>\$36,543.08</u>	<u>\$13,597.24</u>	<u>\$22,945.84</u>

The following is a list of the Building Employees for the 26 weeks ending September 29, 1911.

William A. Starkie, Supervisor	699.96	
Sewell L. Pease, Day Policeman	455.00	
Walter S. Colton, Night Watchman	100.00	
J. B. Wheeler, Night Watchman	192.50	
S. H. Townsend, Night Watchman	162.50	
	<u>1,609.96</u>	
Jerome W. Wilson, Engineer	546.00	
Clarence A. Decker, Fireman	468.00	
John Wagner, Fireman	468.00	
	<u>1,482.00</u>	
Frank De Corleto, General Helper	364.00	
John De Carmine, General Helper	312.00	
Wilfred J. Boyer, General Helper	87.00	
George R. Krull, General Helper	202.00	
	<u>965.00</u>	
William J. Murray, Carpenter and Painter	118.00	
	<u>118.00</u>	
Renardo Dominick, Grounds	9.90	
Ritordaso Vincingo, Grounds	28.92	
Biaso Leone, Grounds	22.32	
Carlo Regino, Grounds	19.02	
Salvatore Scorpells, Grounds	19.02	
Antonink Sopenta, Grounds	5.40	
Domink Montario, Grounds	1.80	
Bloiss Nicola, Grounds	1.65	
	<u>108.03</u>	
Mrs. L. C. Purves, Cleaner	260.00	
Mrs. A. Noren, Cleaner	97.60	
Mrs. C. McInnis, Cleaner	249.60	
Mary Ellsworth, Cleaner	147.20	
	<u>754.40</u>	
		<u>\$ 5,037.39</u>

The following is a list of the Building Employees for the 52 weeks ending September 27, 1912.

William A. Starkie, Supervisor	\$ 1,390.98	
Sewell L. Pease, Day Policeman	793.35	
Walter S. Colton, Night Watchman	913.50	
William Edwards, Night Watchman	215.00	
James E. Officer, Night Watchman	496.00	
Walter J. Wheaton, Guide	105.00	
	<hr/>	3,913.83
Jerome W. Wilson, Engineer	1,092.00	
Clarence A. Decker, Fireman	656.00	
John Wagner, Fireman	936.00	
H. P. Smith, Fireman	36.55	
William O'Brien, Fireman	11.00	
	<hr/>	2,731.55
Frank De Corleto, General Helper,	735.00	
John De Carmine, General Helper	638.00	
George R. Krull, General Helper	170.00	
William J. Rosell, General Helper	520.00	
	<hr/>	2,063.00
William Murray, Carpenter and Painter	724.00	
	<hr/>	724.00
Antononk Sopenta, Grounds	10.80	
Andrew Corrione, Grounds	21.00	
James Bothina, Grounds	21.00	
James Vitale, Grounds	4.00	
Emile Claudell, Grounds	178.00	
	<hr/>	234.80
Mrs. L. C. Purves, Cleaner	527.00	
Mrs. C. McInnis, Cleaner	502.00	
Mary Ellsworth, Cleaner	501.20	
	<hr/>	1,530.20
		<hr/>
		\$11,197.38

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

As heretofore in the purchase of books, special attention has been given to our Supreme Court Law Library, the Legislative Reference Department, the Connecticut Section, and the books needed in the work of the several commissions and departments of the State. Special effort has been made to complete our files of American and British Case and Statute Law with the result that our State Library now possesses one of the finest, best arranged and most easily accessible collections to be found.

The fact that Connecticut is interested in all spheres of our country's activity, requires that so far as possible we have accessible the current law and special reports of those with whom we deal. Our Library is, therefore, being strengthened along these lines. While we are able to secure many series of reports and statutes upon exchange account, there are increasing num-



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.

MAIN STACK ROOM. SECTION OF DOCUMENT DIVISION ON SECOND FLOOR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

That the resources and services of our State Library are appreciated both by the people within our State and by the sons and daughters of Connecticut who have gone forth into the many callings of life in many parts of our earth, is made evident by the large and increasing correspondence. So far as possible and convenient all queries have been promptly answered or referred to some one competent to do so.

CERTIFICATES OF MILITARY SERVICE.

When sealed certificates of military service of ancestors have been issued, they have been accompanied by a letter something as follows:

"Dear Sir or Madam:

"As per your request, I am enclosing herewith certificate of Revolutionary service of one _____ as found in the material found in the Connecticut State Library thus far indexed. I trust the same will prove of service.

"In return we shall appreciate receiving through your favor any items, printed or manuscript, which you may be able to send from time to time which you feel will be of interest and service here in the Connecticut State Library.

Yours very truly,

In response to this service many items of interest and value have been and are being added to our several collections.

REPORTS OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE HEARINGS.

The importance of these stenographers' reports of committee hearings should not be overlooked. Our General Assembly is of necessity compelled to delegate to its several committees the responsibility of investigating the several matters presented and report upon the same with their recommendations. The report of these committee hearings are, therefore, most important. An accessible file of such reports for past years would have prevented many a law-suit and relieved our courts of much labor.

In 1905 the General Assembly passed the following:

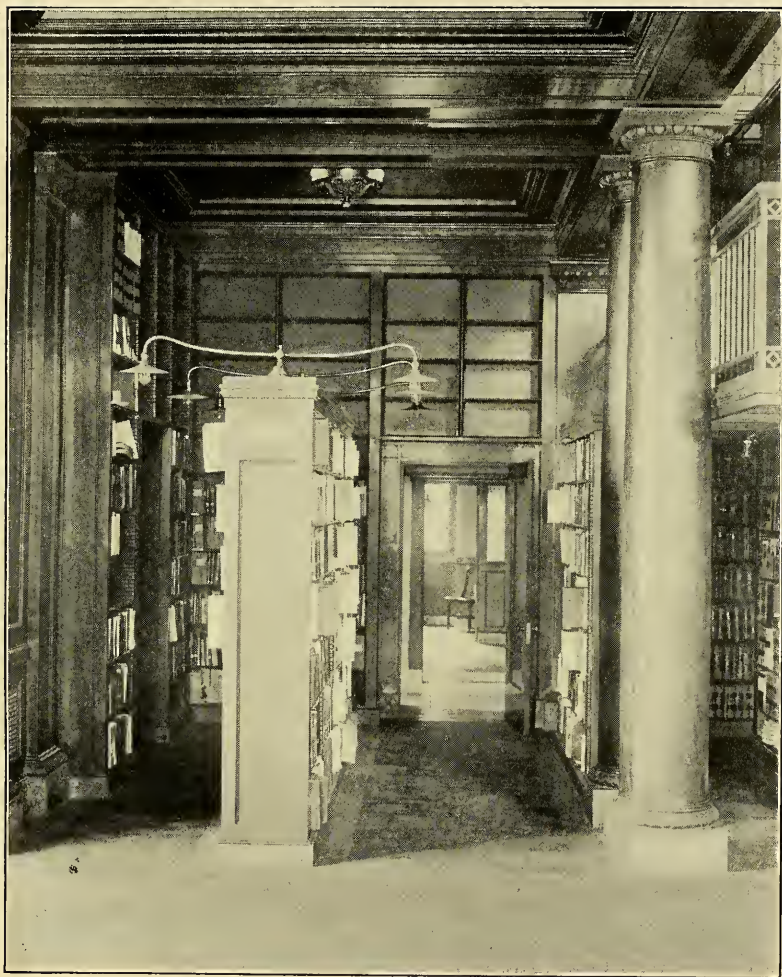
"The Comptroller shall provide for and furnish to the state library one original copy of all such reports of committee hearings as any of the several committees shall require to be made and transcribed by the stenographer of such committee for the use of said committee." (Public Acts, Chap. 28.)

The State Library now has more or less complete stenographers' reports of the following committees, all of which have been indexed and substantially bound :

Agriculture, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Appropriations, 1889, 1893, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Banks, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Capitol Furniture and Grounds, 1905, 1909, 1911.
 Cities and Boroughs, 1901, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Claims, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Congressional and Senatorial Districts, 1909, 1911.
 Constitutional Amendments, 1901, 1903, 1909, 1911.
 Contested Elections, 1907, 1911.
 Education, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 State Board of Education Investigation, 1909.
 Excise, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Federal Relations, 1909, 1911.
 Finance, 1899, 1901, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Fish and Game, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Forfeited Rights, 1909.
 Humane Institutions, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Incorporations, 1905, 1907, 1909.
 Insurance, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Judiciary, 1903, 1905, 1907.
 Telephone Matters, 1907.
 Labor, 1905, 1909, 1911.
 Legislative Expenses, 1907.
 Manufactures, 1909, 1911.
 Military Affairs, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 New Towns and Probate Districts, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Public Health and Safety, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Public Utilities, 1909.
 Israel Putnam Memorial Camp Ground, 1909, 1911.
 Railroads, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 Roads, Rivers and Bridges, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911.
 School Fund, 1907, 1909.
 Senate Appointments, 1907.
 Shell-Fisheries, 1909, 1911.
 Woman Suffrage, 1909, 1911.
 Armstrong Insurance Bills, 1906, Vols. 1 and 2.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

I take pleasure in calling to the attention of the members of the Connecticut General Assembly and the people of the state in general the opportunities and facilities offered by the special Legislative Reference Department of the Connecticut State Li-



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
MAIN READING ROOM, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DIVISION. LOOKING SOUTH
INTO SPECIAL STUDY ROOMS.

brary, for keeping in touch with the existing laws, proposed laws, and the literature upon the leading topics before the several general assemblies of the country.

As the number of states, municipalities and organizations in the Union have increased and the number of their several official publications have multiplied, it has become more and more difficult to obtain and keep available even the more important of these publications so essential in framing new legislation. Moreover, the increasing popular and specialized interest in social, economic and governmental questions has resulted in the publication by organizations, societies and individuals of increasing numbers of special reports, proceedings and periodicals the contents of which are of the greatest assistance towards the proper understanding of our times and the intelligent dealing with our problems.

In order therefore that this material may be of ready assistance to those interested it has become necessary to make it easily accessible through specialized indexes and so far as possible by minute classification upon the shelves.

In this department there have been assembled and conveniently arranged for ready reference not only the laws, journals, printed bills and special departmental reports of Connecticut but also the special reports, literature, laws and proposed laws relating to the principal questions now before the American people. As the material in this section is being added to daily, and is arranged by subject, it is hoped that this department may be used freely.

CONNECTICUT BILLS.

In addition to the above-mentioned laws, reports and literature, we are planning to continue having accessible, so far as possible, copies of all the bills introduced into our General Assembly, arranged according to the committee to which the same have been referred. We are planning also to continue the daily record of the action taken by the several committees, the Senate and the House upon each bill and to maintain the daily file of the several publications issued by the General Assembly. No part of the service rendered by this department was more appreciated last session than was this daily record and collection of bills, at all times accessible.

It is hoped that the State Library may receive through the favor of the several members of the General Assembly a copy of each bill, petition or resolution which they may introduce in order that our file of bills may be as complete as possible and immediately accessible to all interested in the same.

We shall be pleased to transcribe any bills, or make duplicate copies of the same, which may be desired by members for introduction in the General Assembly, so far as we may be able. This service rendered during our last General Assembly was appreciated by the many members who availed themselves of our offer.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN SISTER STATES.

In 1911 an exchange of bills, special reports, and other legislative material was conducted with the following twenty-three states: California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming. A similar arrangement has been made for an exchange of legislative reference material from a larger number of states in 1913.

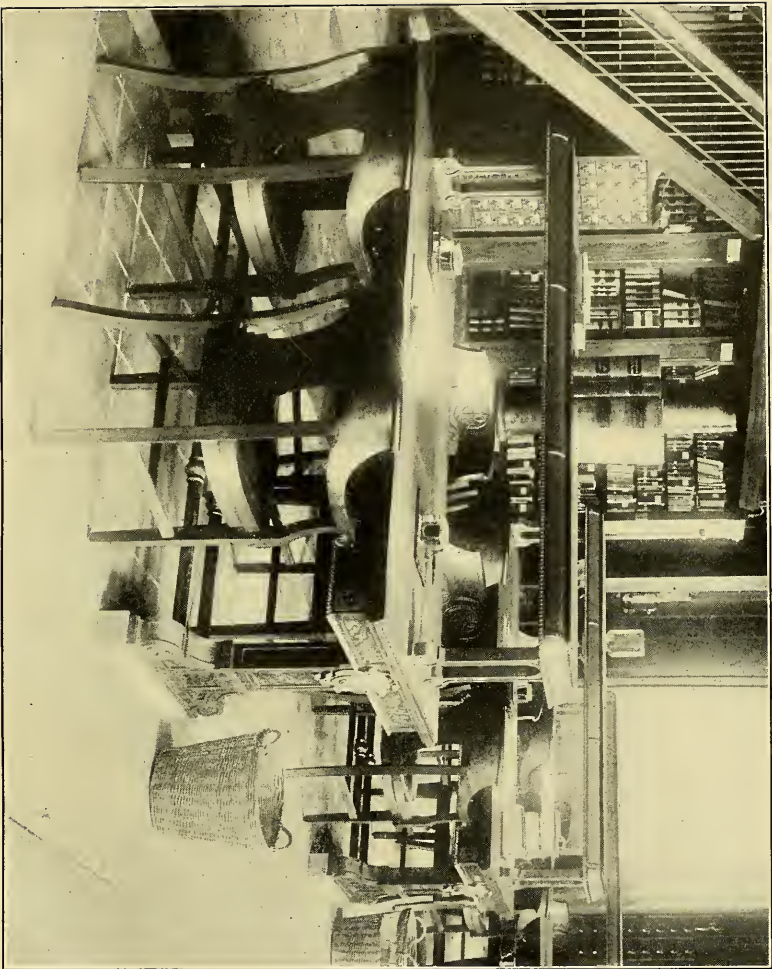
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU.

At the Fifth Annual Meeting of the National Association of State Libraries held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Canada, June 27 to July 2, 1912, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the members of the National Association of State Libraries have heard with very great pleasure of the movement to institute a National Legislative Reference Bureau at Washington, closely affiliated with the Library of Congress; and on motion it was

RESOLVED, That the establishment of such a Department in Washington would be in sympathy with and in harmony with the movement now spreading throughout the country in the interest of worthy and correct legislation, and the establishment of such a Bureau at Washington would without doubt be of great assistance to the Bureaus established in the various State Capitols.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of this Association communicate with the Committee of the House having this matter in charge and express to the Committee their hearty interest in this Bureau and to state to it



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.

SECTION OF READING ROOM SHOWING SPECIAL METAL STUDY TABLES.

that the Members of the National Association of State Libraries are desirous of forwarding this movement in any way within their power.

DEMARCUS BROWN, *President Pro Tem.*

GEO. S. GODARD, *Secretary.*

PHOTOSTAT.

Arrangements have been made for the installation of a Photostat to be used in connection with our Legislative Reference and Archives work. This equipment, which has been recommended by the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency for use in the several departments of the United States Government, is a simple and practical device for the rapid photographing of printed, written or painted documents, maps, drawings, records, etc., directly upon the surface of sensitized paper with the image in correct position instead of reversed, as upon the ordinary negative. Documents may be enlarged, reduced, or reproduced, easily, quickly and cheaply. When electric lights are used exposures may be made either day or night, not over fifteen or twenty seconds being needed for each exposure. As the photostat is entirely mechanical in its operation, no previous knowledge of photography is necessary to operate it.

We anticipate that this addition to the equipment of the State Library will prove to be one of the most useful and appreciated.

EARLY CONNECTICUT HOUSES.

One of the branches of work which the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames of America has undertaken has been the systematic getting together of uniform and concise statements relating to the arrangement, structure and history of our colonial houses. A special booklet with definite questions with space for the answer following each question, was prepared, which invited definite and necessary information regarding these homes of our fathers.

By special vote of the Society it was decided to place all the histories thus far secured in the State Library, where they will be safe and accessible to all interested. The Society reserves for itself, however, all rights of publication. We have received such manuscript histories of one hundred and nine houses located throughout Connecticut, as follows:

HISTORIES OF COLONIAL HOUSES PRESENTED TO THE CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY BY THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

BERLIN.	Fuller Tavern. 1769.
CANAAN.	Lawrence House. 1751.
CHESHIRE.	Brooks Homestead.
CHESTER.	Dr. Ambrose Pratt House. 1820.
"	Jonathan Warner Homestead. 1798.
COLEBROOK.	Reuben Rockwell House. 1767.
CORNWALL.	Douglas House. 1750.
DERBY.	"Brownie Castle." 1686.
EAST HARTFORD.	Pitkin House. 1725.
FAIRFIELD.	Bulkley House.
"	Dennison House.
"	John Goodsell House.
"	Edmund Hobart Homestead. 1766.
"	Justin " " 1765.
"	Hull Tavern. (Greenfield Hill.)
"	Redfield House.
"	Gen. Silliman House.
FARMINGTON.	Henry Trowbridge Allen House. 1784.
"	Waldo K. Chase House. 1815.
"	Gen. George Cowles House. 1803.
"	"Oldgate" Admiral W. G. Cowles House. 1780.
"	F. P. Swanston House.
GLASTONBURY.	Welles House. 1780.
GROTON.	Ebenezer Avery House.
"	Oldest Baptist Parsonage in America. 1700.
"	Barber House. 1704.
GUILFORD.	Henry Whitfield (Old Stone) House. 1640.
GUILFORD AND MADISON.	Memoranda by Rev. W. G. Andrews.
HARTLAND.	Humphrey House. (East Hartland) 1764.
HEBRON.	John Peters House.
HUNTINGTON.	Perry Homestead. About 1767.
KENT.	Nathaniel Slosson House. 1774.
LITCHFIELD.	William Deming House. 1771.
"	The Lindens. Between 1790 and 1793.
"	Judge Reeve House. 1773.
"	Tallmadge House. 1775.
"	{Maj. David Welch House. 1757.
"	{Maj. Welsh House. 1745.
"	Garret P. Welch House. 1774.
"	Oliver Wolcott "Homestead." 1754.
LYME.	John McCurdy House. 1725.
MADISON.	Bishop House. 1690.

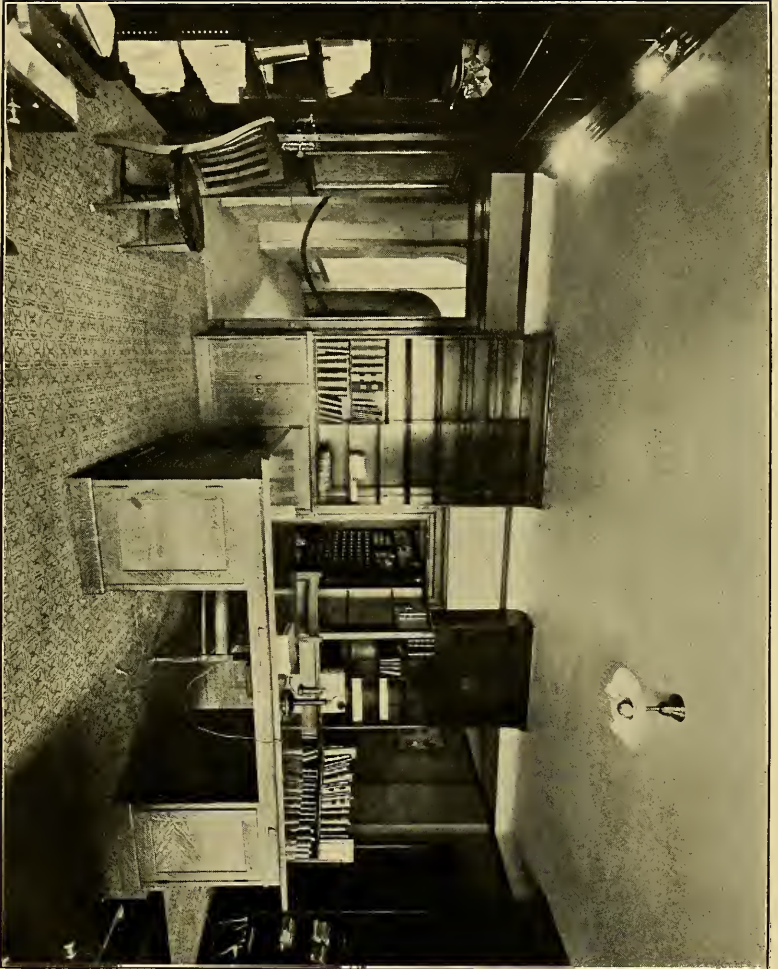
MADISON.	Ellis House. 1739.
"	Fowler House. 1764.
"	Graves House.
"	Daniel Hand House. 1757.
"	Capt. Frederick Lee House. 1767 (?).
NEW HAVEN.	Bontecoa-Wooster Homestead. About 1774.
"	Forbes House. 1767.
"	Grove Hall. (Hillhouse House.) About 1762.
"	Jones House. 1765.
"	Old Morris House. 1780.
"	"Old Tory Tavern." 1774.
"	Parsonage of "The Old Blue Meeting House." 1748.
"	Pierpont-Foster House. 1767.
NEWTOWN.	Morris Homestead.
NORWICH.	Coit House. (Norwich Town.) 1785.
"	Harland House. " " 1779.
"	Gen. Jabez Huntington House. (Norwich Town.) 1719.
"	Gen. Jedediah Huntington House. 1765.
"	Hyde House. (Norwich Town.) 1744.
"	Dr. Daniel Lathrop House.
"	Reynolds House. 1659.
"	Sherman House. Before 1785.
OLD SAYBROOK.	Elliott-Newell House. 1740.
"	Lord House. 1665.
"	Azariah Mather House. Before 1736.
ORANGE.	Collins House. (West Haven.) 1695.
"	Stevens Homestead. " 1735.
POMFRET.	Trowbridge-Pike Farm. Before 1702.
ROCKY HILL.	Calvin Chapin House. 1783.
SAYBROOK.	Potter House. 1700.
SCOTLAND.	Nathaniel Huntington House. After 1700.
"	Waldo House. About 1715.
SHARON.	Gay House. About 1780.
"	Sedgwick House. 1780.
"	Gov. Smith Homestead. Between 1757 and 1775.
"	Prindle House.
SOUTH WINDSOR.	Grant Homestead. 1757.
STONINGTON.	Davis House. About 1700.
"	Dennison House. (Mystic.) 1668.
"	Nehemiah Palmer House. (Wequetequock.) 1700.
"	Nathaniel Williams House. About 1685.
STRATFORD.	Judson House. 1723.
TORRINGTON.	Fowler House. 1750.

TORRINGTON.	Henessey House. 1761.
WALLINGFORD.	Rev. Samuel Street House. 1670.
WASHINGTON.	Cogswell Tavern. (New Preston.) 1756.
“	Leman and Joel Stone House. (Old Red
“	House.) 1772.
WATERBURY.	Samuel Chipman House.
“	Cooke Homestead. 1741.
WEST HARTFORD.	Samuel Millard House. 1814.
“	Noah Webster House. About 1676.
WETHERSFIELD.	Jonathan Goodrich House.
“	Robbins House. (Rocky Hill.) 1767.
“	Williams House. 1832.
WILTON.	Lambert House. About 1725.
WINDHAM.	Col. Eleazer Fitch House. 1769.
WINDSOR.	Ellsworth Homestead.
“	Loomis Homestead.
“	Pierson House. 1807.
WINSTED.	Rockwell House. 1813.
WOODBIDGE.	Elioenai Clark Tavern. About 1780.
“	Lieut. Samuel Newton House. 1758.
“	Old Houses with map (inserted).
WOODBURY.	Curtis House. 1754.
“	Daniel Curtiss House. 1758.
“	Glebe House.
“	Orton House. 1711.
“	Thompson House. 1765.
“	Dr. Webb House.

NEWSPAPERS.

The daily newspaper is current history in compact form. It is to the newspaper that historians have had and will hereafter have to go for the records, reports, news and summaries of events and occasions in our family, local, state, national and international activities. The newspaper file has always been, and so far as we can see, always will be in demand by historians and students of government.

Until recent years the paper used in our newspapers was of an enduring quality, but when wood-pulp paper came into use, the permanency of the newspaper file seemed doomed. It is hoped therefore that the example of printing a small library edition of each issue on good paper, which the Brooklyn Daily Eagle is expected to inaugurate in 1913, may be followed by others.



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.

CATALOGUE ROOM. LOOKING NORTH INTO EAST GALLERY OF CENTRAL HALL.

MEETINGS OF CONNECTICUT ORGANIZATIONS.

The holding of an occasional meeting in our new building by Connecticut organizations has been encouraged. Such an assembling brings the Library and its work into touch with large circles who otherwise might know little or nothing of what our State Library can do for them, or they for the State Library.

The Connecticut Probate Assembly has of late been holding its meetings with us regularly and has expressed its hearty approval of our method for receipting for, filing and making accessible the early probate files which are being deposited in our State Library. The value of this work cannot be overestimated, and judging from the condition of many of the papers received, the delay in undertaking it has already been too long.

DEPOSITORY OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

That the provisions made in our new State Library and Supreme Court Building for the accommodation and safety of records and files which may be deposited in the State Library, and the provision for making and receiving such permanent deposits by public officials and the State Librarian respectively, conferred by Chapter 175 of the Public Acts of 1909, are being appreciated is evidenced by the number of such deposits already made or in progress.

In accepting these official papers for permanent deposit, preference has been given to those offices in which these files were either not accessible or only partially so, or the space they occupied was needed for the official records which must be properly maintained, protected and kept accessible in the local office.

PROBATE FILES DEPOSITED.

Probate files have been received from twenty districts, as follows:

PROBATE FILES DEPOSITED IN THE STATE LIBRARY.

District.	Date deposited.
Brooklyn	Oct. 14, 1911.
Tolland *	Oct. 14, 1911.
Pomfret *	Oct. 15, 1911.
Chaplain *	Oct. 28, 1911.
Woodstock	Nov. 6, 1911.

District.	Date deposited.
Marlborough *	Nov. 9, 1911.
Farmington	Nov. 13, 1911.
Somers	Nov. 14, 1911.
Hampton *	Nov. 15, 1911.
Suffield	Nov. 28, 1911.
Sherman *	Dec. 2, 1911.
Bethany *	Dec. 9, 1911.
Oxford	Dec. 20, 1911.
New London	July 23, 1912.
Salem	July 23, 1912.
Colchester	Aug. 12, 1912.
East Lyme	Aug. 14, 1912.
New Hartford	Aug. 22, 1912.
Stonington	Aug. 29, 1912.
Old Lyme	Sept. 13, 1912.

The files of the districts starred have been sorted and arranged and are now easily accessible.

PLAN OF ARRANGEMENT.

With the assistance of several Judges of Probate from different sections of the State, the following plan for checking, recording, arranging, making and keeping these papers accessible has been evolved. This plan, which has been approved by the Connecticut Probate Assembly, shows not only the number, date and kind of estate the files of which have been deposited by each district, but also the actual number and kind of papers relating to each estate.

It is briefly described as follows: (1) Papers from each Probate District are kept together as a separate section in our record vault. (2) All papers of an estate are to bear the accession number of that estate, and brought together in a standard document envelope, properly endorsed with name, date, kind of estate, exact contents and date when deposited in the State Library. (3) The estates within the district are to be arranged alphabetically. (4) Every estate is to have an index card bearing the essential data, which card shall be filed alphabetically with similar cards from other districts, thus easily, quickly and definitely locating the papers of any estate at any time deposited in our Library by any Probate District. (5) A receipt to the Judge of Probate to be in book form, with one line devoted to an estate, which shall contain an exact inventory



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
SECTION OF ARCHIVES VAULT. LOOKING WEST.



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
SECTION OF ARCHIVES DIVISION. LOOKING EAST.

of the papers filed and space for volume and page where each estate is found in the court records of the District.

These estates being arranged alphabetically, this receipt at once becomes a complete index to the records of each Probate District, and shows at a glance what papers relating to an estate are officially extant and accessible.

UNITED STATES PUBLICATIONS.

At the Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the American Library Association held in Ottawa, Canada, June 27 to July 2, 1912, the following Resolutions reported by the Committee on Public Documents were passed unanimously:

WHEREAS the Congressional Committee on Printing appointed under the Act passed March 3, 1905, has after seven years of investigations and hearings, formulated and presented to Congress a new bill relating to public printing, binding and distribution of government publications, which embodies so many of the suggestions and recommendations upon these subjects, made from time to time by this Association and its several Committees,

RESOLVED that we, the members of the American Library Association, assembled at our Thirty-fourth Annual Conference at Ottawa, Canada, June 26 to July 2, 1912, express our appreciation to the Senate and House Committees on Printing, and to the Superintendent of Documents, for the uniform courtesy and careful consideration extended, and the hope that the Bill (S. 4339) may be enacted into law substantially as passed by the Senate.

GEO. S. GODARD, *Chairman*,
Committee on Public Documents.

All who are interested in the study of our government and its several departments and institutions, through its official publications will appreciate the spirit which permeates these resolutions.

IMPOSTORS.

It is but natural that from time to time attempts should be made by covetous persons to secure for private gain valuable and out-of-print publications, by writing to the State Librarian and other public officials, representing themselves to be public or memorial libraries.

These requests are usually quite self-evident, and correspondence with the postmaster or the neighboring public library

frequently brings an answer similar to the following, which was recently received in response to such an inquiry:

"I do not know anything about the — Memorial Library, except that, like you, I suspected the character of the institution, largely on account of the form in which the requests for publications have been preferred. We have sent them nothing and intend to send them nothing, unless we get better evidence of their need for our literature than we have received up to the present time."

DUPLICATE REQUESTS.

In order that the several officials who have furnished our exchange division with copies of their publications, to be forwarded to our regular exchanges as soon as possible after publication, may understand why they have had in a few cases separate requests for the same publications from certain libraries, which have already received them through our department, I may state that since the publication of the "Monthly List of State Publications" by the Library of Congress, it has been an easy matter to write to the several states for current departmental reports, and very easy for the clerk, who writes, not to distinguish between those states which have a prompt and careful exchange service and those states which do not. The following letter, written to one of these thoughtlessly offending brothers, may prove to be mutually helpful.

July 17, 1912.

"My dear Mr. _____ : Your circular request of 12th inst. to our Secretary of State, asking for current Departmental reports, was referred by that official to our State Comptroller and by him to this department. I am pleased to state that everything is sent regularly and, as you stated at the Ottawa meeting, promptly to your Department as one of our regular exchanges, and will continue to be.

Right here permit me to call your attention to what I endeavored to emphasize at the Ottawa meeting; viz.: that where a state has an exchange department which is serving its several exchanges very acceptably, or commendably so, don't you think it is a little unfair to permit circular letters intended for states which have no such regularly established exchange departments to be sent to all indiscriminately? Can't you see that this letter of yours thoughtlessly sent casts reflection on the service which you have been receiving from this department both in the office of the Secretary of State and the office of our State Comptroller, for it implies that you are not receiving a satisfactory service, which you state you were, and which I believe you are?



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
SHIPPING ROOM. LOOKING SOUTH THROUGH RECEIVING ROOM.

If you knew how hard it was to get even a few copies of certain publications to send to our exchanges, I think you would see to it that letters of this character hereafter were cut out so far as Connecticut goes, for a few circular letters from different states intended for delinquent exchanges, although, as above stated, thoughtlessly sent, will undermine the work of and confidence in a department which required years of thought, planning and work to build up.

Please make note that in future, if you have any special requests, that you send them direct to this department.

I have spoken thus a little at length and with some feeling in the matter because it makes little difference how many conferences we may have or how many papers read upon the subject of co-operation between legislative reference departments or between state libraries if the suggestions made in these papers and conferences are not carried out with some degree of discrimination.

Trusting you reached home from Ottawa safely, I remain with best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,"

GEORGE E. WRIGHT COLLECTION.

This collection of books and papers relating to the old Hartford Bridge Company, from its organization early in the nineteenth century until its property and franchises were condemned and purchased by the state in 1889, is a portion of the official papers accumulated by Thomas Martin, Treasurer, during his fifty-five years of service with that Company. Among the papers are maps, petitions, depositions, compilations and other documents identified with the organization, life, struggles and dissolution of this Bridge Company, which occupied such an important place in the transportation problems of this section.

BRANDEGEE COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS.

Through the favor and generosity of Hon. Frank B. Brandegee, one of our representatives in the United States Senate, there has been presented to the state, original oil portraits of four Chief Justices of the United States Supreme Court as follows:

Hon. John Marshall, Chief Justice, 1810-1835, by Henry Inman; Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice, 1836-1864, by Constantino Brumidi; Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice, 1864-1873, by Constantino Brumidi; and Hon. Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice, 1874-1888, by Eugene Poole. These portraits,

which are suitably framed, have been appropriately marked and hung on the walls of the Attorney's Room.

The following report made to the Senate of the Second Session of the Fifty-fourth Congress identifies and gives the history of these four portraits:

TO PURCHASE PORTRAITS OF LATE CHIEF JUSTICES.

FEBRUARY 16, 1897.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on the Library, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2571.]

The Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2571) to purchase the portraits of Chief Justices Marshall, Taney, Chase, and Waite, have carefully considered the same, and respectfully report as follows:

That the four portraits of the above-named Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States were painted from life, and were formerly the property of the late clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, Daniel Wesley Middleton, Esq., and are now owned by his daughter, Mrs. S. W. Middleton, and hang upon the walls of the former residence of Mr. Middleton, in whose custody and in the custody of whose family, since his death, they have always been.

That Mr. Middleton was the clerk of the Supreme Court from 1863 to 1880, during the latter part of the service as Chief Justice thereof of the Hon. Roger B. Taney, during the entire service as Chief Justice of the Hon. Salmon Portland Chase, and during the first years of the service as Chief Justice of the Hon. Morrison R. Waite; also, that Mr. Middleton was an assistant clerk of said court from 1825 to 1863, during the latter portion of the time when John Marshall, of Virginia, sat as its Chief Justice, and during all the remaining portion of the Chief Justiceship of the Hon. Roger B. Taney.

That during these fifty-five years of his service as an officer of said court, Mr. Middleton must have become very familiar with the features and personality of each and every one of the four Chief Justices, whose portraits he gathered for the adornment of his own home and as a memorial and to himself a constant reminder of the great jurists whom he had known personally, and under whom he had served.

It appears that the Secretary of the Treasury, out of all the portraits of John Marshall now extant, selected this one to be engraved in steel at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for use as a vignette upon

Government bonds and notes, and as such it may now be seen upon the face of the twenty-dollars Treasury note, upon the face of the \$1,000 4 per cent Government bond, issue of 1895, and also upon the disbursing officers' check of the Department of Justice.

This portrait of Marshall is probably a copy, made during the jurist's lifetime, of the great painting by Henry Inman, which is in the law library of Philadelphia, or a replica by the artist himself. This opinion is sustained by the eminent engraver, Mr. John Sartain, who wrote the following letter after viewing the Government engraving made from the portrait now on sale, and making careful comparison and study of its lines and the modeling of the face with those of steel engravings of the authenticated Inman portrait:

My impression is that the print of Judge Marshall that you have is copied (engraved) from a duplicate picture of the one Henry Inman painted from life, and is now in the law library of Philadelphia (or used to be). The original of your print may be a replica by Inman himself or a copy by some good painter.

The portrait of Chief Justice Taney, it appears, was painted by Constantino Brumidi, whose skill and power as an artist are evidenced by the fresco, distemper, and oil decorations that adorn the walls and Rotunda of the Capitol. It was painted in the Capitol building. The Chief Justice gave his sittings there before the daily meetings of the court, and was finished the last day that the Chief Justice sat as Chief Justice.

The portrait of Chief Justice Chase, your committee are informed, is the only one extant, which represents him with the beard beneath the chin; and, as his beard was worn thus only after he took his seat upon the Supreme Bench and throughout his term of office there, it is, in fact, the only portrait of him as Chief Justice of the United States.

It was painted by the same artist who painted the portrait of Chief Justice Taney, as is shown by the following letter from his son, L. S. Brumidi, now having his residence and studio in the city of Washington:

I am the son of Constantino Brumidi, the artist who was for thirty years the artist of the Capitol and engaged in its decorations.

The portraits of the Chief Justices Chase and Taney, owned by the estate of Daniel Wesley Middleton, esq., the late clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, and now on exhibition at the Capitol, in charge of Mr. Duxtine, are the work of my father, C. Brumidi.

The portrait of Chief Justice Waite also was painted during his incumbency of office for Mr. Middleton, and appears to have been inspected and approved by his official associates upon the Supreme Bench. A copy of the same was made at the request of Mr. Waite for his family use. It appears that this portrait is the work of Eugene Poole.

All of these portraits are in good condition of preservation, as to features, coloring, lines, and canvasses.

Your committee can not but feel that they ought to be the property of the Government of the United States, not only for their artistic value,

but for their value as faithful portraits of men who held for many years the highest position in the judicial branch of the Government, and whose remembrance, as they appeared in life, can be preserved to posterity only by such purchase.

The bill under consideration appropriates \$8,000 to pay the owner for these four portraits. Even at the full sum appropriated your committee feel themselves justified in recommending the purchase by the Government of all of these portraits, for the reasons above set forth; and they so report, and recommend the passage of the bill.

PRINTED CATALOGUE CARDS.

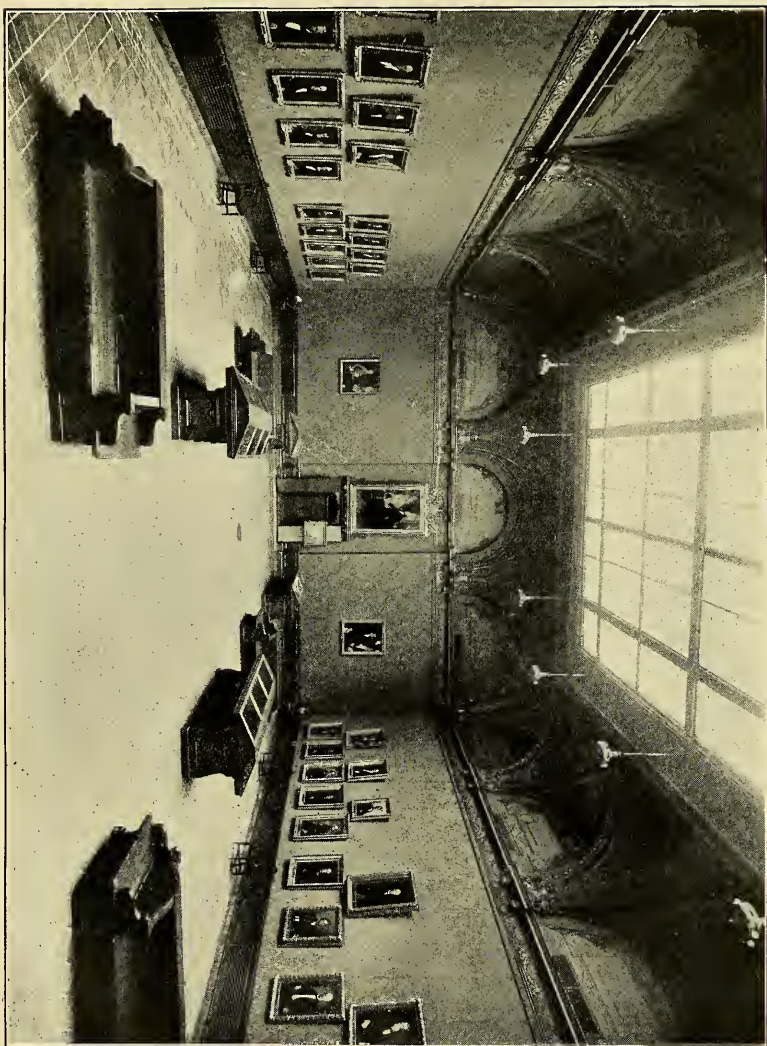
As heretofore we have continued to make use of such printed cards as are adapted to our needs. It is to be hoped that at no distant day publishers will see their way clear to supply with each publication of importance the necessary cards to properly catalogue the same.

In these days of well defined standards in size of cards and systems of classifications such a service ought not to be very difficult. A step in this direction it would seem might easily be taken by printing upon slips of paper of standard card size some of the descriptive matter now printed upon seemingly accidental sizes. Such standardized slips could be easily filed in a standard tray and would be of assistance in ordering books and might be useful in cataloguing the same.

STATE GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY.

The large number of requests for the publications of our Geological & Natural History Survey received from those connected with colleges and those engaged in special scientific work speaks well for the character of the several bulletins thus far published. As the custodian and exchange agent for the commission the State Library has endeavored with the cooperation of the commission to place these several publications with libraries, institutions and individuals where they would be of service and the files maintained for the public and professional reference.

While preference has been given to institutions and libraries every request from citizens of our state and professors and students in colleges has been honored. In return for these publications much valuable material has been added to the library.



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
MEMORIAL HALL, LOOKING SOUTH.

EXAMINER OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

I have the honor to submit as a separate document, the first report of the Examiner of Public Records, made to the State Librarian, under the provisions of Chapter 58 of the Public Acts of 1911, which Act made the supervision of the public records of our state a part of the work of the State Library. This report of forty pages has been printed separately as Public Document No. 41, and covers the fifteen months ended September 30, 1912. Under the authority of this Act, Mr. Lucius B. Barbour of Hartford was appointed Examiner of Public Records, June 15, 1911, and entered upon his duties July 5th following, the oath of office having been administered by His Excellency, Governor Baldwin. Having for many years been deeply interested in public records, he has been able to make this up-to-date report upon the condition of records, vaults and safes in the offices of the several Town Clerks and Judges of Probate throughout the state, as he has personally visited and inspected each office since he assumed the duties of Examiner of Public Records. In Mr. Barbour the state has an interested and efficient official, and public officials throughout the state have an intelligent and sympathetic advisor.

REMOVAL FROM CAPITOL.

In removing its State Library and Supreme Court from the Capitol to a separate building, Connecticut has done what has seemed the best and under the circumstances, the only thing to do. By thus removing from the Capitol the State Library and the Supreme Court and its accompanying officials, these two departments are given much larger quarters so much needed, and makes accessible for the use of the General Assembly and other departments of state the rooms vacated.

Among the other states which have separate State Library Buildings, or are planning for them, are New York, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Virginia, Missouri and Washington. There should also be included in this list the Library of Congress the removal of which to a separate building with adequate accommodations has not only made its contents more accessible, but has multiplied its efficiency.

DORENCE ATWATER COLLECTION.

Mr. Richard Atwater of this city has presented his collection of original manuscripts, documents and other material relating to his brother, Dorence Atwater, and his preservation and publication of the names of the soldiers who died in Andersonville Prison. It will be remembered that it was through this list and the direct assistance given by Dorence Atwater that the many thousands of—up to that time—unknown graves were marked by our government.

ELSON E. BEECHER COLLECTION.

This is a collection of several thousand official and governmental maps and charts of different sections of the globe, the result of his systematic study and collecting for twenty years. Mr. Beecher, who is a native of Derby and a resident of Bethany, has had an extensive correspondence with many governments, which have contributed many official maps and charts towards the upbuilding of this Geographical Library, now presented to our State Library. The collection consists of 2,193 unmounted maps and two wall maps. Several of the unmounted maps are in sections making a total of 2,524 pieces.

The collection has been arranged and classified according to the Dewey system of classification in use in the main library, and the maps are filed in heavy manila folders in special steel cases in the newspaper room. A complete classified list has been made giving the name of the country and state represented and also the number of maps of each.

Many of the maps in the collection show only a small portion of a country and some countries are less well represented than others, the largest proportion for any single division being the collection of maps for Africa. There are 720 maps representing Africa in whole or in part, many of which are military maps from the British War Office.

The chief value of the collection is in its maps of the less well-known parts of the world, particularly of Africa and the East Indies.

INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS.

The effort which is being made by the American Association of Law Librarians to make easily accessible the contents of the

legal periodicals of our day is most commendable and is worthy of a large and hearty support not only from Law Librarians but from the legal profession. In the *Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal* the librarians have endeavored to open up the current legal periodicals. It is to be hoped that some one at no distant day will see his way clear to bring Jones' Index to Legal Periodicals down to date. The amount of valuable material published in legal and kindred periodicals since 1899 is very large and its value will be appreciated only after it has been made accessible through a suitable index or digest.

SPECIAL LIBRARY POLICE.

Under the authority of an act, approved August 23, 1911, on the recommendation of the State Librarian, Governor Baldwin commissioned three of the regular employees of the State Library Building to act as special police in the building and about the grounds. The following is the special act providing for such appointment:

An Act concerning the Appointment of Special Policemen for the State Library and Supreme Court Building.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. The governor may commission, during his pleasure, one or more persons, employed in the state library and supreme court building, named by the state librarian, to act as policemen in the state library and supreme court building upon the grounds connected therewith. Such policemen shall be duly sworn and may arrest all offenders within their precincts and bring them before proper authority. When any such commission is issued or revoked the executive secretary shall give notice thereof to the clerk of the superior court for Hartford county.

Section 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, August 23, 1911.

COPIES OF RECORDS.

Among those who have presented records or copies of them to our State Library, there should also be mentioned the following:

Edward L. Boyd of Woodbury, who has presented a copy of the Society Records of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Woodbury and a copy of the Historical Sketches of this church, written by Rev. Solomon C. Hitchcock and Mrs. Mary Ann Betts, Bristol, and found in the Parish Register. These copies were made by Mr. and Mrs. Boyd.

The First Universalist Church of Granby, which presented 12 books and 224 documents, covering the record of its life and activities from September 5, 1832 to the date of its dissolution May 18, 1912.

ELLEN D. LARNED COLLECTION.

Through the favor of Miss Mary Hamilton Hadley of New Haven, the administratrix and residuary legatee of the estate of her aunt, Miss Ellen D. Larned, late of Thompson, our beloved historian of Windham County, our State Library has received Miss Larned's collection of books and pamphlets relating to Connecticut, and her miscellaneous manuscripts. These are to be known as The Ellen D. Larned Collection. In presenting this collection to the Library Miss Hadley wrote:

"I think it would have pleased my aunt, Miss Ellen Larned, very much to think that her papers would be preserved in the State Library, especially in a collection bearing her name. I shall be very glad to give them to you for that purpose."

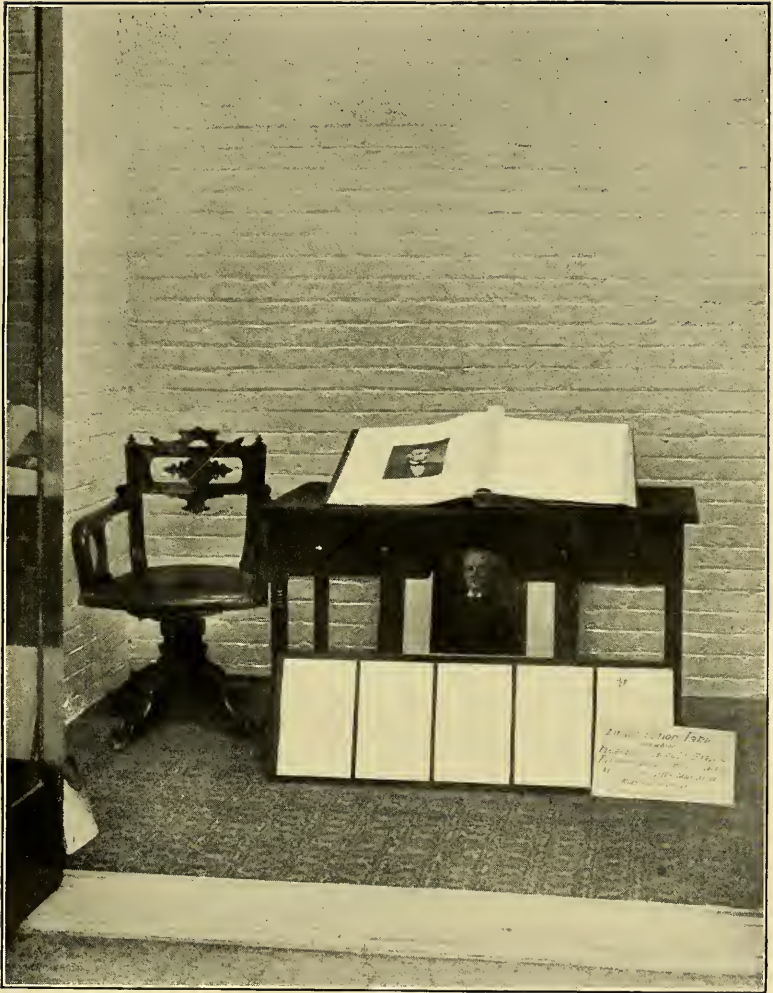
DANIEL NASH MORGAN COLLECTION

Through the favor and generosity of Hon. Daniel Nash Morgan of Bridgeport, Treasurer of the United States under President Cleveland from 1893 to 1897, the State Library has received the table on which President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation with the certified documents authenticating the table. Mr. Morgan has also presented a collection of books, pamphlets, manuscripts and currency, which represents the accumulation of years. Among these should be mentioned the file of scrap books relating to financial affairs and other questions of public interest which has been systematically maintained by Mr. Morgan since 1894.

The documents authenticating the table read as follows:

COPY OF STATEMENTS MADE BY LOUIS BURGENDORF REGARDING THE
EMANCIPATION TABLE

I, Louis Burgdorf, of the City of Washington, D. C., residing at 1027 Eighth Street, N. W., do most solemnly affirm and say: that I was born in Brunswick, Germany, February 28th, 1823; that I was employed as a messenger in the White House while James Knox Polk was President, from 1848 to 1849; that I remained in that capacity during the administrations of Presidents Zachary Taylor, 1849 and 1850, Millard Fillmore, 1850 to 1853, Franklin Pierce, 1853 to 1857, James Buchanan, 1857 to 1861, and with Abraham Lincoln from 1861 until nearly the time that he was



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
TABLE ON WHICH PRESIDENT LINCOLN SIGNED EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.
PRESENTED BY HON. DANIEL N. MORGAN.

assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theatre on April 14th, 1865. I do further affirm that I was given a position in the Treasury Department, which had been arranged more than a year before through the kindness of President Lincoln, April 25th, 1865, and began my duties there May 1st, 1866; that I have been employed in the department since that time and am now a clerk in the cash room of the U. S. Treasurer's Office. I do further affirm that I was present in the Executive Mansion, in the President's Office, when President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, dated January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; that I held the document on his table when he signed it; that he gave me the pen then with which he signed it and about a week afterward he gave me the table on which he signed it, I furnishing one to take the place of it and Doctor Blake consenting to the exchange, as Mr. Lincoln was willing I should have it. The table had been previously used by Presidents Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan, to my certain knowledge. Since President Lincoln gave me the table I have had it in my possession in my present residence, so that the authenticity and correctness of all my statements pertaining to the historical Emancipation table must forever go unquestioned, for nothing can be more absolutely sure. I was obliged to lessen the size of it somewhat in order to use it in my small house. This table I do this day relinquish all my right and title to, and interest in, (except of affection for the gift, owing to my associations with it and my reverence for the memory of the giver) to Daniel N. Morgan, now U. S. Treasurer, in consideration of his giving me in exchange another table equally serviceable, which he has insisted upon doing before he would accept it. I feel confident that he will fully appreciate it and carefully preserve it as a sacred souvenir of a nation's martyred hero, who was one of the world's best philanthropists.

To all of the above I take pleasure in attesting on this, the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1894, at 1027 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

LOUIS BURGENDORF (L. S.)

In the Presence of
M. A. TUCKER
MRS. M. L. BURGENDORF
ALMON F. TUCKER
DANIEL NASH MORGAN

COPY OF STATEMENTS OF OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURER'S
OFFICE AT WASHINGTON REGARDING LOUIS BURGENDORF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

Washington, D. C., June 28th, 1894.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We the undersigned, holding positions in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., Office of the Treasurer of the United States, having known Mr. Louis Burgendorf of 1027 Eighth Street, N. W., some of us since 1866, or during his and our employment by the government, and all of us for many years, and having read the statement Mr. Burgendorf made and signed June 27th, 1894, relative to his knowledge, possession and transferring of the Emancipation table, so called, as used by several Presidents and upon which Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation January 1st, 1863, hereby take pleasure in testifying, from our personal and long-standing knowledge, to the honor, uprightness and truthfulness of the character of Mr. Louis Burgendorf as a man and

one who has been faithful in every trust, and we assert our belief that any statement he has made or may make is entitled to absolute credence.

J. F. MELINE, Ass't Treas. U. S.
 E. R. TRUE, Cashier U. S. Treasury.
 G. C. BAUTZ, Ass't Cashier U. S. Treasury.
 ALFRED R. QUAIFFE, Vault Clerk.
 W. HOWARD GIBSON, Pay Teller.
 FERD WEILER, Chief of Division.
 JAS. A. SAMPLE, Chief Div. of Issues.
 THOS. E. ROGERS, Sup't N. B. R. A.
 D. W. HARRINGTON, Chief Division of Accounts.

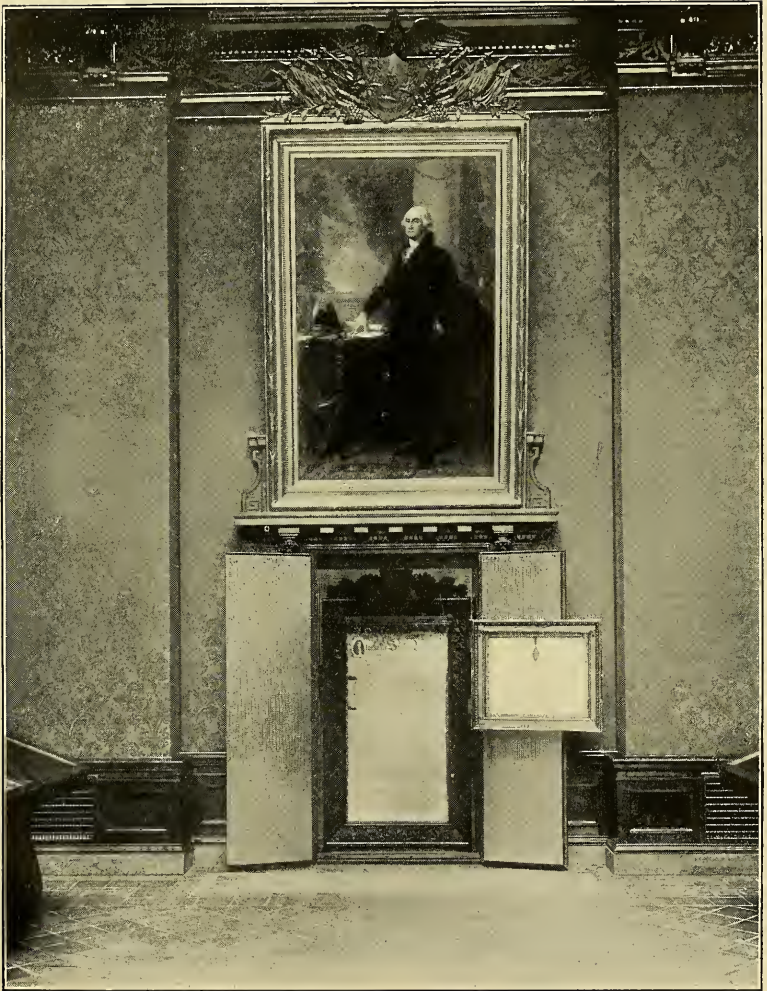
CONNECTICUT TOWN AND MUNICIPAL REPORTS.

The following is a list of Connecticut Town and Municipal Reports in the State Library, December 1, 1912:

- Andover. School Reports, 1864, 1883.
 Town Reports, 1877-1912.
- Ansonia. Education Reports, 1902, 1904.
 Town Reports, 1889-1910.
- Ashford. School Reports, 1911, 1912.
 Superintendent of Schools Report, 1911.
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It is hoped that any one who can assist us in completing our file of any of these reports will do so, as it is very desirable that a file of the official publications of our several towns and municipalities be accessible in our State Library.

CONCLUSION.

At no time in its history has our state library had so many consulting its volumes, interested in its welfare, and contributing to its usefulness and efficiency through gifts as at the present time. It has become one of the leading state libraries of our country in its several lines of activity.

I cannot bring this report to a close without again expressing my thanks to those who have had occasion to consult the State Library for their kind consideration and assistance, and to the several officials in the Capitol, and to the large number of friends I have found in all parts of the state, who by their gifts and their personal effort and practical interest in our State Library, have made so much of our work a pleasure which might easily have been a burden. Our thanks are also extended to our Senators and Representatives in Congress who have furnished many items of value and been ever ready to render any assistance called for.

It is a pleasure also to here publicly express my thanks and appreciation to the several commissioners and the architect having in charge the planning and erecting of our new building, for the kindly consideration they have shown the State Librarian as the work has progressed. I am sure Chief Justice Prentice recalls with what interest and pleasure he, as the representative of the Supreme Court, and I, as the representative of the State Library, endeavored to make accessible in a tangible form to the Commission our desires relating to these two departments, when requested so to do by them. He will recall also with what interest and pleasure we inspected the plans submitted by the several architects employed in the competition, and the satisfaction experienced when we found these desires more than fulfilled. The future with its opportunities, responsibilities and demands is before us. While much is being accomplished, there is much more to be done.



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD.
LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE. LOOKING WEST INTO MEMORIAL HALL.

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